

ABSTRACT

Antagonists of  $\alpha 4$  integrin/ $\alpha 4$  integrin ligand  
adhesion, which inhibit the biological effects of such  
adhesion are described and methods for their use are  
5 detailed. Such antagonists are useful in suppressing bone  
destruction associated with multiple myeloma. The homing  
of multiple myeloma cells to bone marrow and their  $\alpha 4$   
integrin-dependent release of bone-resorbing factors,  
resulting in bone destruction in patients with multiple  
10 myeloma, is inhibited.

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